Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-\$:18—Her Atonement.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2-8—Rigoletto.

BIJOU THEATRE—2:15—8:20—That Man.

BROADWAY THEATRE—5:15—The Three Dregoons.

DALT'S THEATRE—11—Lecture—1:45—7:45—The Great EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE 2-8:20-Lord and Lady Algy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 5:15-Marda.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE 2-8-A Romance of Athlone.

GARDEN THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Last Chapter.

GARDICK THEATRE—8:10—Zaza.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—On and Off.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—A Reign of Error.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—A Dangerous Mald.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—By the Sad Sea

WAYSS.

INVING PLACE THEATRE—S. IM Weissen Rosse'l.

KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous Performance.

KOSTER & ELAL'S—S:13—Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—S—The King's Mus
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—S—The King's Mus-LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-Trelawny of the Wells.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Sportsmen's Show MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-5:30-Because She METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE S Le Prophete. MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2-8:15 The Senator.

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New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-American troops attacked the inwith heavy loss; the American casualties were few.— According to a semi-official note, a satisfactory settlement of the Egyptian question will be reached by France and England in a short time.— The funerals of fifty-one victims of the powder explosion near Toulon took place in that city.— In the House of Companes it was stated that France's intention in the demands on Oman was to acquire land on which fertifications might be built.— The Pope's condition improved, and no more builtetins will be issued by the surgeous.——Admiral von Knorr, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, has resigned. surgents around Manila, driving them back with heavy less, the American casualties were

DOMESTIC .- President McKinley has decided Thomasville, Ga., as the guest of Sena-nna - The Chinese Minister in Wash-discussed the situation in his country, expressing great satisfaction over the announce-ment that the United States has no purpose of acquiring any territory in China. —— The Re-House Caucus Committee to frame financial legislation decided to begin its sessions in Atlantic City on April 17. — Monroe L. Hayward was acceed upon by Nebraska Republicans in caucus as their candidate for Senator and will be elected to-day. _____ Evidence was on before the investigating committee at nia Legislature that money had been offered to them to vote for the reconsideration of the Mc-Carrell Jury bill — Governor Roosevelt sharply ordered the Democratic District-Attorsharply ordered the Democratic Distriction new of Herkiner County to follow up the case of a casta colicial dismissed for theft. — The rais along the court did much damage at variation of the county of a catal official dismissed for their.

The gale along the coart did much damage at various points, and high water prevailed in the Ohio River and its tributaries.

The Assembly Railronds Committee voted to report the Amsterdam-ave bill favorably.

Town elections were held in many counties of this State.

Zina Carter was sominated by the Republications. licans of Chicago for Mayor.

of four trolley tracks in Amsterdam-ave The body of Lord Herschell arrived here from Washington, and was placed on board the British cruiser Talbot, to be carried to England. considered in the Municipal Council. It was in-ferred from the proceedings that the fight was drawing to an end. — It was announced that the dinner arranged by Mr. Croker for Jeffera State affair only son's birthday would be a State affair only.

James and Allan Machaughtan were indicted on charges in connection with the Tradesmen's National Bank.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 29; average, 33.

SOME NOTABLE EXAMPLES.

The period since Tammany returned to power through a singularly gross betrayal of duty by its nominal focs has not been wholly dismal. It may be hoped that the people are learning in suffering what they will ultimately teach in votes, and, if so, this experience of Tammany at its worst, or thereabouts, is well worth enduring. But in addition to this potential solace the cheerful fact has been repeatedly demonstrated that a force does actually reside in public opinion between elections to which the most audacious rulers, speculators and despoilers are compelled to bow so soon as it has found suitable ex-

The municipal government, for example, had no sooner been installed than it discovered that the condition of the city treasury was such as to prevent not only the undertaking of new projects with which it was not in sympathy, but also the execution of valid contracts which did not promise to pay satisfactory tribute to the organization. But after that position had been held for a time with a great show of virtue and valor it became evident that a multitude of laboring men with a right to vote at the carilest opportunity were getting angry to the verge of ugliness, and that they had the sympathy of the community in general. Thereupon the debt question was studied again by the great minds attached to the city government in a legal capacity, with the result that a way was found to get around difficulties which had been pronounced insuperable.

Then there were the schools. Though tens of thousands of children could get no seats in them, the Mayor didn't see that it was possible to do anything about it. Of course, it was too bad, but no fault could be found with Tammany, which, as everybody knew, had always been the bulwark of public education. Nevertheless, when the situation grew clearer and came to be recognized as intolerable, and when a resolute and unanimous voice of complaint and indignation began to sound in the Mayor's ears, giving him to understand that the people were not fooled by spurious pleas of past devotion to the schools but wanted immediate attention and re-Hef, he suddenly determined that something must be done at once, if not sooner. Latterly his chief fear has been that the money provided would not be spent fast enough

For geveral years the New-York Public Library has been an object of keen interest to the people of this city, and especially to those who are not most fortunately placed. The trustees believed that all the necessary legislative and municipal steps had been taken to establish the library in a specious building on the site of the reservoir. But they were mistaken. Tammany came back to office and the project was iminealleged poverty, but of avowed opposition. The institution, with monopolistic tendencies, to which the city owed nothing and on which it

the people, and most of all the poor people, had been rejoicing in the prospect of obtaining free and convenient access to a great collection of books, and considered his hostility an outrage. And so, having hesitated as long as he dared. he reversed himself, and work is about to be begun at Forty-second-st. and Fifth-ave.

Two corporations, ostensibly hostile to each other but actually allied for a common purpose, had made their arrangements to inflict great distress and danger upon the people by operating four trolley tracks in Amsterdam-ave. If the city government was not in co-operation with them it was indifferent to their invasion of public rights, as was the Legislature at Albany, presumably for similar reasons. A few individuals and most of the newspapers had long been opposing the scheme, but they had not seemed to be making much headway. Sudspread and became irresistible. Members of the Legislature, political mouthpieces of both parties, and finally Mr. Croker himself, saw that the only way to avoid being consumed was to join those who were piling on the fuel. It looks very much as if the needful task had been accomplished, and it certainly will be if the people continue only a little longer to do what they have been doing for a week or two.

As for Tammany's recent attack on its old ally, the Manhattan Company, that is another story, though there are points of resemblance.

These are signal illustrations of the way in which good citizens can take care of their own affairs when their servants are impudent and neglectful. We do not know that we have exhausted the evidence which even the last fourteen months have produced, but these items are enough both for admonition and encourage-

CHAOS OR AMERICAN CONTROL.

The views of the American Peace Commissioners at Parls concerning the nature of the Philippine problem receive confirmation from an unexpected quarter. The Manila correspondent of "The New-York Evening Post," writing a

It is perfectly clear from his account that the alternative in the Philippines is American control, by force if necessary, or utter chaos and ruin, ending sooner or later in occupation and conquest by some European Power. That was the alternative which presented itself to the negotiators at Paris, and if "The Evening Post's" correspondent observes correctly they were evidently well informed of the situation and possibilities of the Filipinos several months before he wrote this letter detailing his conclusions. They saw that the United States had superseded the only responsible government existing in the islands, and that public opinion both at home and abroad forbade our returning into the hands of Spain the country which she had so misgoverned for centuries. Some disposition must be made of the islands. They could not be left derellet to run amuck in Malay tashlon of themselves and the rest of the world. We had no power to enforce them as a trust on anybody else. Continued Spanish sovereignty meant nothing but a bloody and unending strug-CITY—Stocks were strong and duil.—

Five inches of snow fell before the wind carried the storm up the coast. —— The Jamestown, of the Old Dominion Line, came into port with five in her hold, which was put out by the Fire Department at the ship's pier. —— Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Roland B. Molineux, accused of the murder of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, argued before Judge Blanchard, in General Sessions, a motion to be allowed to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which found the indictment against Molineux. —— The Beard of Aldermen adopted the resolution declaring against the laying of four trolley tracks in Amsterdam-ave.

The Evening Post's' correspondent to the conguest. "The Evening Post's' correspondent to the strong provided the strong provided to the conguest. "The Evening Post's' correspondent "fluence of the brigandage instinct in the race."

> The people of the United States must make up their minds either to fight for these islands or to give them up. A protectorate is at present out of the question, at least such a protectorate as the native demands. His ideas are vague, but what he really means is the Philippine Islands for the Filipinos. This ideal is all very well in theory, and no doubt will inspire the people to make a strong fight; but it is impossible for the United States to hold themselves responsible for edly soon return to their internal feuds.

at home who have been howling about the iniqulty of coercing these "lovers of liberty" and "people," and gives this interesting account of a officers and Filipinos:

"Have you been recognized even as bel-ligerents?"

"Then the United States and Spain are the only Powers recognized here?"

"Then the United States is responsible to other nations for these islands?"

"If we should leave what would happen to would come in and take possession of the islands,"

"Then, if our remaining here is a benefit, why you insist on making trouble?" do you insist on making trouble.
"The people are beyond control."

The correspondent believed that the leaders had in their folly and vanity carried the people beyond control, and predicted that a "fight was "gent demands. Even then it will only be de-'ferred." But he gives an account of the people, how they are separating, how they take to kill the insurgent officers sent to govern them. in the end the libraries of the country that are drive back the invader and only needing a training-schools for their librarians, European Lafayette to assist the Filipino Washington in order to rejoice the hearts of American anti-expansionists over the birth of a new

nation. This writer sees as plainly as anybody must who gives unprejudiced attention to the subject that the Filipino pretensions are ridiculous. Some civilized Power must rule these people. There is no civilized Power in position to do this without European opposition but ourselves. If such a Power were threatening, the Filipinos would, as he hints, be the first to ask our aid.

PRINCES AT TURIN

would-be kings in exile. Not many days have passed of late without some news of some Protender's going thither, or action there, or departing thence. Don Carlos vibrates between it diately halted. This was a case not merely of and Venice. The Duke of Orleans went thither this week from Brussels. The two Bonapartist Mayor declared the library to be an aristocratic | Pretenders make their headquarters there. If Princess Mary of Bavaria were the Pretender the devotees of "Saint" Charles Stuart would on this side of the ocean. Are they not joined ought to frown. But gradually it was forced like to make her, she doubtless would set up an into his consciousness by a protest which establishment within the shadow of Moncalieri. To the attributers of base motives as to Brit-

wife of Prince Tommaso, Queen Margherita's brother, now resides.

find. In the first place, it is a most delightful city, and "the man who would be a king" is, after all, a man, as other men. And then it is ments, from the Bouches du Rhône to Jura; and of the four important Pretenders-if even they be of real importance—three are aspirants to the demolished throne of France. Once more, the place is the cradle of the House of Savoy and the home of various of its members who in one way or another are related to these vain crown-hunters. Thus at Moncalieri itself lives the devout Princess Clotilde, sister of King Humbert. She was the unhappy wife of that denly, however, the fire caught and blazed, and | Prince Napoleon Bonaparte known to contemporary history as "Pion-Pion." and thus is the mother of the two Bonapartist Pretenders, Prince Victor and Prince Louis. Her presence there makes it the most natural thing in the world for her sons to go to Turin, though in fact they seldom visit her. Besides, her daughter and their sister, Princess Letizia, lives there, too. So much for the Bonapartists. As for the Duke of Orleans, he has a sister in Turin, the "Englishwoman" Princess Hélène, wife of the Duke of Aosta; so he, too, has the best of excuses for going thither. And in good faith, when he is there, he is his sister's guest in the Palazzo della Cisterna.

The Duke of Orleans is now at Turin, and Prince Victor Bonaparte, if he has not yet arrived, is on his way thither. They may now and then meet, as once did two of their families just ferty years ago. It was after the battle of Palestre, in which the aliled French and Piedmontese had beaten the Austrians. Napoleon III, in personal command of the French forces, was riding across the field at the close of the day, when he met a fine officer at the head of some Piedmontese cavalry. The officer saluted. The Emperor returned the salute, stopped and congratulated the officer on the result of the battle; then asked, "To whom have I the pleasure of speaking?" "To the Duke of Chartres!" was the reply, and with another exchange of saintes but not another word they parted. Scarcely in such fashion would Louis Philippe of Orleans and Victor Napoleon Bonaparte make their greetings and adleus, though probably they would do so to less purpose. For neither of them stands as near a throne or as well before the world to-day as the Duke of Chartres did, as a Piedmontese lieutenant, in It is a great rendezvous for Pretenders and their retainers, is Turin. But it will not be the place of fate of the French Republic.

TRAINED LIBRARIANS.

That almost the entire time of the executive session of the Senate on the closing day of Congress was given to the consideration of the nominee for Librarian of Congress, and that the reason for finally withholding confirmation trained librarian, are matters of congratulation to all friends of education, and particularly to those who are interested in the improvement Great Britain 11,150,877 of library administration. When in the hurry and rush of an expiring Congress the statesmen of the country take the time and trouble strenuously to assert that expert knowledge is an indispensable prerequisite for such a posttion, that action is sure to attract widespread attention. The Senate, by the adverse report of its Committee on the Library, as well as by its avowed intention of defeating the nomination should it be forced to a vote, has thus put Itself on record as favoring a professional librarian for the position, and of rejecting any future nominee who is not fitted by training and experience for this important office.

The pews of this action has gone out to all parts of the Nation, and is sure to have a salutary influence on those who choose local libraconquest. "The Evening Post's" correspondent rians. The last few years has witnessed the writes: "The best-informed men here think improvement of a considerable number of State "that the end of any insurgent government libraries. Remarkable progress has also been must be choos, owing to the disintegrating in- seen in the establishment and improvement of of the smaller cities have also been waking up Hbraries in order to give their citizens adequate educational advantages. And the most recent development has been the planting by several State Library Commissions of little libraries in hundreds of their villages and hamleis. This is an important movement, and one which ought to become so general that everywhere, side by side with the public school-the agent for educating the youth-will be estab-That is a complete answer to the politicians | lished the public library-the agent for post-

One of the most serious difficulties in the praying that they may have their Lafayette effort to make the library an efficient educaand denouncing the Government for not making tional institution has been the tendency of terms with them. The writer reports suspicions | hoards of trustees to choose inefficient libra-"that the Philippine government needed some rians. The office of State Librarian has almost recognition from the United States Govern- everywhere been regarded as a "plum" shaken but one man in 211 in peace, leaving no more ment in order to prop it up with its own off for a broken-down politician. As a necessary result, the libraries of a large number of enversation between committees of American the smaller cities are still inadequate to the needs of their communities. The time has clear that the outeries against such provisions "Has any foreign Power recognized your gov-ernment?" asked Colonel Crowder. been, too, when a superannuated elergyman was usually chosen as the proper person for a college librarian. But that time is rapidly giving way to a more enlightened age.

What our Senators believe we need in the ease of the Library of Congress and what has erable burdens of militarism in Europe? been found to be most productive of good in our foremost public libraries has been thoroughly trained and equipped librarians. This is everywhere coming to be more and more recog-The Philippine committee held up their hands in dismay. "Do not leave us, for other Powers training classes are being established in all training classes are being established in all parts of the country. Foremost among them very nature of the work their classes must be small, and as yet they have never been able to supply the demand for trained experts. course, they occasionally graduate persons who 'inevitable unless the Americans yield to insur- course, their graduates do not at once take the foremost positions-they must either add experience in subordinate positions to their training before becoming head librarians or must the hills to avoid their own tax-gatherers and | become librarians of the smaller libraries. But That does not suggest a people determined to to do their proper work must look to these

BROTHER JONATHAN AND JOHN BULL, To those who may be inclined to regard many of the recent British expressions of goodwill toward the United States as the polite but insincere or meaningless declarations of politicians a letter in "The Dundee Advertiser," one of the leading newspapers of Scotland, is commended as showing what the feeling is in ing in Dundee's principal hall, and mentions "the enthusiasm that greeted the star-spangled "banner from over the sea as it was placed The old Piedmont capital is througed with say "that Britishers generally, and Dundonians "particularly, desire an alliance between Brit- for the sending of missionaries to Burmah! "ain and America is self-evident," and that "no sooner do we see the flags of these countries "displayed together than we show by a hearty cheer that we consider that's how they ought "always to appear."

The writer asks why should not the hands of Britishers be outstretched to their brethren by inseparable ties? And of the same blood? showed signs of developing into an uproar that | where, indeed, another Bavarian Princess, the | ain's reasons for favoring an alliance the writer

ever, that as soon as Brother Jonathan clasps | well as his own deeds. His country has reason the horny palm of John Bull the enemies of to remember him among her worthiest, though and their hangers-on to Turin are-not hard to Great Britain may shake and tread carefully, she sometimes bestows on them the unworthiest for the tight little island "will then be as near- requital. "ly impregnable as it is possible for a nation "to be"; and he closes by saying that it may close to the French frontier, and in particularly not be far wrong to believe that a Britishdirect connection with all the southeast depart- American alliance would do more to establish a permanent peace than the Czar's rescript.

THE MEANING OF ARMIES.

The outery about increasing the Army is addressed to the ignorance of men who have felt omething of the burdens imposed by maintenance of great standing armies in other countries, but know little or nothing of the cost or the conditions here. They have no idea of the vast difference between the largest army anybody proposes for this country and the smallest maintained by any of the great nations of Europe. An army may be large or small in proportion to the population and its prosperity and earning power, but of these conditions the objectors appear to have no conception. It may serve a useful purpose in the discussion which will arise regarding the behavior of Congress to consider what the army of one hundred thousand men, which the President recommended as needful for a time of peace, or the larger army of less than two hundred and fifty thousand men, which was in actual service during the recent war, means in comparison with the armies

With a population of 75,330,000 this country ia equalled only by Russia among the civilized nations. Using the latest official statements by the Treasury Department regarding the popula tion of other countries and of this, the United States has nearly double the population of France and Great Britain, and not much less than double the population of Austria-Hungary two and a half times that of Italy and about one-half more than Germany, though surpassed tittle over half by Russin. The census of 1890 showed that 28 per cent of our population was of males twenty years old and upward, and it is fair to assume that much the same propor tion prevails in other countries. This part of the population may be reckoned for each country as that from which the army is drawn and by which it must be supported. In the following table the number of males twenty years old and upward thus reckoned for each country is shown, with the latest statement observed of the armies held ready for war by each country and the number maintained in time of peace The number of such supporting male adults for each soldier is reckoned, both for war and for peace establishments, and the number of days' labor out of 312 in a year required for the sup-

port of such armies: Males, l Germany14,638,376 2,000,000 war 4,88 585,440 peace 27,00 Austria-Hungary 11,544,775, 1,827,178 war 6.52 524 220 war 21.19 163 569 peace 68.16 United States 21,092,400 250,000 war 84.27 190,000 peace 210.92

France heads the list, with one soldier taken

from every 4.31 adult males, making 94.3 days of labor, or 15 weeks and 4.3 days, required from the rest in order to support the army on a war footing, and even in peace one soldier for 17.52 male adults is taken, leaving the rest to give 18.9 days' labor -over three weeks-for the support of the army. Germany is not far behind in magnitude of burden imposed, one soldier being taken for 4.88 male adults in war, leaving the rest to give 80.4 days', or 13 weeks and 2.4 days, labor for his support, while even in peace the army takes one man in 25, leaving the rest to work two weeks and one day in a year for his support. Austria-Hungary demands less, and yet one man of 61-3 in war and one of 36 in peace, the rest having to give 58.6 days' labor, or nine weeks, each year for his support in war and 10.8 days in peace. Italy is on about the same footing, with one man in 616 taken in war and one in 36 in peace, leaving the to the necessity for establishing and fostering rest to work over nine weeks each year in war and 8.9 days in peace for his support. With a | ye the market price for it. vasily greater population even Russia takes one man in 10 for war and one in 41 for peace service, requiring from the rest over five and a half weeks each year in war and 7.7 days', or one week and nearly two days', labor in peace for the support of the army.

The contrast with the burden imposed by Great Britain, in spite of her vast colonial system, is striking. In war one man in 21 and in peace one man in 68 is taken, so that 1515 days' labor from the rest in war and 4.64 days in peace suffice for support of the army. But the Army of 250,000 men recently in service in this country took less than one man in 84, and the Army proposed by the President would take | With than 3% days' work required from the rest in war and less than 115 days' work in peace for the support of the fighting force. Is it not will for National defence are addressed by the cheanest of cheap demagogues to people whom they insult by supposing them even more ignorant when the measures proposed are luridly depleted as transferring to this country the intol-

The President has had an auxious and laborious year. We hope he will take the vacation he needs and thoroughly enjoy it.

Mr. Lauterbach's fear of a dreadful congestion of traffic in Amsterdam-ave, in case the rall-Is our own State school at Albany. From the roads are compelled to alter their arrangements recalls the plea of the Metropolitan managers when they were asked to stop killing people at Union Square. They said that to run their cars slowly around the curves would mean a reducare not naturally fitted for library work, and, of | tion of the number of cars in operation by about one-third. Whether that statement was the utterance of ignorance or of duplicity has never been positively determined.

> General Apathy seems to have the Rapid Transit bill in charge.

> Messrs. Willis and Philips will, according to the Court of Appeals, have to stand trial on the conspiracy indictments. As they professed the utmost anxiety for a speedy trial when first charged with crime, they ought not to have any objection to this decision.

In Burmah a man has just been fined 25 rupees and sent to jail for a month for cruelty to animals, his offence being the mutilation of herons to secure "ospreys" for the adornment of women's hats. In that half-pagan country they the provinces. The writer speaks of a meet- have a curious prejudice against sewing shut the eyes and pouring melted wax into the ears of live birds used as decoys, and also against leaving fledgling herons to starve to death, for fash-"alongside our national flag." He goes on to lon's sake. No wonder that women here who affect such adornments make haste to give money

> If Italy's experiment of expansion in China turns out no better than the one she made in Abyssinia, it were better for her that the ointment of her preparation were sold for an hundred pence and the money given to her poor.

> Sefior Sagasta goes into retirement wearing the white flower of deserving, and if his wrenth bears also the "sanguine flower inscribed with woe," emblem of the calamities of Spain during his administration, it does him no dishonor.

answers with a vehement denial, adding, how- | Fate wrought in the weaving of his chaplet, as

PERSONAL.

The proposition to erect a monument to General Beauregard in New-Orleans is again being agitated. Some time ago an effort was made to col-lect funds for the purpose, and \$4,000 was secured and safely invested. This was not deemed sufficient to erect a monument worthy of the soldier, and since then nothing has been done in the mat An effort will now be made to secure additional funds. General Beauregard was a native and for a large part of his life a resident of Louisiana. "It is strange," says "The New-Or-leans Times-Democrat," "that Louisiana, which has erected monuments to Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and other Confederate leaders, should have neglected the most distinguished Louisianian that served in the Confederate Army."

Sister Mary Helen Ellis, one of the few aurvivors of the band of Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy who, under Misa Nightingale, went to attend the English soldiers in the Crimean War, died lately at Walthamstow, England, in her eighty-second year.

The Rev. William Colenso, F. R. S., who died recently at Wellington, New-Zealand, at the adanced age of eighty-seven, was a first cousin of He learned printing the famous Bishop of Natal. and bookbinding, and after being engaged in work for the British and Foreign Bible Society he was sent out by the Church Missionary Society to New-Zealand in the double capacity of evangelist and printer. He had a wide reputation as a man of science, and there was no greater authority on Maori antiquities and myths, or on the natural his-tory of New-Zealand. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Linnman Society.

A movement has been started for the erection of a granite monument to Noah Webster in West Hartford, Conn., his birthplace.

The late E. C. R. Walker, of Roxbury, Mass., who left \$220,000 to various charities, was soldom seen at public gatherings, and had but one hobby,

Some years ago, when Dr. Creighton, now Bishop f London, was Bishop of Peterborough, he got into conversation on a train with a passenger who and pleasurable satisfaction. istook him for a curate, and who soon became surprised at the omniscience of his companion, who tot in E-flat minor, composed in memory of Fer talked of nothing that he did not adorn. By and by the passenger discovered that the curate was going travel on a route on which he wished to send his of the quartet were Max Zach, viola, and J. Keller own luggage, he himself journeying on another to meet it later. He asked the curate if he would tanelty and beauty threw the preceding numbers mind looking after it, and then, on his consenting, he thought it wisest to know to whom it was that he was about to entrust his portmanteau. So he said: "By the by, it never occurred to me to ask said. "By the by, it never occurred to me to ask you, sir, but where are you a curate?" "Well, as a matter of fact, I am not a curate." "Oh," said the gentleman, "you are a vicar or a rector? "No," he said; "the fact is I am not. I have not a benefice." By this time the inquirer was becoming somewhat nervous about his portmanteau, and so with some degree of point he said: "Well, sir, but what are you?" Upon which the gentleman said: "Well, the fact is I am a Bishop." "And what Bishop?" "The Bishop of Peterborough."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"After the surrender on August 13," says Cornoral E. V. Montalvo, of the Utah battery, now in canced on a company of Spaniards which still held Spanish he knew and demanded a surrender. Great was his surprise when the reply came in a broad Irish brogue, 'Divil a bit I'll surrender!' Spanish captain was an Irishman. I met him afterward, subsequent to the surrender, which ocurred, despite his protestations. He had married a Spanish weman, and so found his way into the Spanish army. There are many Irish in Spain. Any number of Irishmen have married the fair daughters of the proud Castillan race. Because of this incident the officers around General Otis came to regard as a proverb that 'the only Spanlards who can fight are Irishmen."

His Economy - Mrs. Murkle- John, you know I promised to get along without a tailor-made suit f you would get me a seaiskin coat last fall. Mr. Murkle- res, dear, and it was a beauty that got, wasn't it?

1 got, washt 117
Mrs. Murkle-1t was, indeed, love. Dear me! I shall have to get a terribly swell Easter outfit to keep folks from thinking we are slipping backward in money matters.—(Chicago News. "Had it no been the Sabbath day," said a Perth-

shire preacher to an elder "between the preach-I would just have asked ye how the hay selling in Perth on Friday." "Well, sir," said the elder, "had it no been the

day it is I wad jest hae tell't ye it was gaun at a "Indeed. Well, had it been Monday, instead of | Ian Maclaren's return to the United States 9

he Sabbath, I would have told you I have some to "Umph, ay, ou ay, sir. And had it been Monday,

The elder's carts were at the manse early on Monday morning, and the preacher's haystack vanished like a highland mist.

TWO VIEWS.

Oh, the haunt of the bird is the leafy wood, In a shade remote and free: He tunes his throat to a lover's note For his mate in the blossoming tree.

Chorus: Sing tweet! Sing sweet! the bird in the tree,
And the bird with wings for the sky:
We listen long to his happy song
As the hours go dancing by.

Second Post:

Oh, the haunt of the bird is the bread-brimmed hat, where he perches with airy grace. With his feathers dyed, and his wings spread wide And danked with ribbons and lace.

Sing heigh! Sing ho! for the bird on the hat, Yet I wonder, at times, upon it, Why a sensitive maid is never afraid of the corpse on her Sunday bonnet!

advertisement from "The Roston Post Boy and Advertiser" for March 16, 1787: "The Bell-Cart will go through Boston, before the End of next March, to Collect Rags for the Paper Mills at Milton when all People that will encourage the Pape Manufactory may dispose of them; the best Price will be given. They are taken in at Mr. Caleb Davis's Shop, at the Fortification; Mr. Andrew Gillespie's, near Dr. Chirk's; Mr. Andrana flanlale's, near Phillips's Wharf; and Mr. John Boles's in Long Lane; Mr. Frothingham's in Charleston; Mr. Williams's in Marblebead; Mr. Edson's in Salem; Mr. John Harris's in Newbury; Mr. Daniel Fowle's in Portamouth; and at the Paper Mill in

"Rass are as Beauties, which conceated lie;
But when in Paper, now it charms the Eye;
Pray save Rass, new Beauties to discover,
For Paper truly, every one's a Lover;
By th' Pen and Press such Knowledge is displayed,
As wouldn't exist if Paper was not made.
Wisdom of Things, mysterious, divine, As wouldn't exist if Paper was Wisdom of Things, mysterious, d Hilustriously doth on Paper shine.

The Vatican is hereafter to be lighted by elechundred lamps will be used in the Pope's private est feelings of his heart and the highest fac tricity. Generators have been installed, and six so illuminated by anything but oil lamps. The elephone is already in use in the Court of St

Dr. W., for fifty years rector of a Baltimore church, is what is denominated "an old-tashloned light Churchman," his views, when he took charge of the work, being much in advance of those about him. By degrees, however, new ideas began to creep in, and a young elergyman, thoroughly imbued with these, was called to be the good doctor's assistant. This young divine, who was very fond of arguing with the good old rector whenever the opportunity presented itself, exclaimed, in a tone of some impatience: "Doctor, I have always been led to suppose that you were a High Churchman, but I must confess I don't think you are a High Churchman at all." The doctor regarded his young mentor for a moment in silence, and then said, with a genial smile: "Mr. Smith, when I first took up my residence in Baltimore I lived way up town. Now I live way down town, and yet I have been living in exactly the same house all the time."—(Harper's Magazine.

In the ancient cathedral of Lubeck, in Germany, there is an old slab with the following inscription

there is an old slab with the following in "Thus speaketh Christ our Lord to us; Ye call me Master, and obey me not; Ye call me Light, and see me not; Ye call me Light, and walk me not; Ye call me Way, and walk me not; Ye call me Wise, and follow me not; Ye call me Wise, and follow me not; Ye call me Rich, and ask me not; Ye call me Eternal, and seek me not; Ye call me Gracious, and trust me not; Ye call me Moble, and serve me not; Ye call me Moble, and serve me not; Ye call me Mishty, and honor me not; Ye call me Mishty, and honor me not; Ye call me Just, and fear me not; If I condemn you, blame me not."

would have gone to his office had it not been for his slight attack of rheumatism. the severe weather. As was announced in The Tribune, he has abandoned the idea of soins to Washington, and will sail for Europe early in the apring.

MUSIC.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET The last but one of the evening concerts of chamber music projected for this season by the Kneisel Quartet of Boston took place last night in Mendelssohn Hall. It is no longer necessary to call attention to the place which these concerts occupy in the musical life of New-York. They have be come a feature without which the lovers of the purest and best in music would find barrenness in the metropolitan season in spite of the brilliant and generous offerings of the Opera House and symphony concert rooms. They are dissociated to their lofty aim and high achievement from all else that we have, and therefore beyond the feeling of envy which ordinarily might be prompted by the thought that for its most refined enjoyment is music the American metropolis, with all its mowments, is yet dependent upon a sister city Last night's programme. like that of the are-

oon concert last week, exemplified the high am

litton of the organization. The season is end

the subscriptions long ago made, and little is to expected from the occasional concert-goer. An is concerts for that reason permitted to fall im the rut of the conventional or the obligatory? By no means On the contrary, they are made to grow in interest. Last week four additional artists were drafted from the ranks of the Boston Sym phony Orchestra for the sake of adding to the variety of the concert. Last night there were three helpers, and one of them appeared in the double capacity of composer and planist. This was Arthur Foote, also of Boston, who, with the help of Mr. Kneisel and his fellows, played a new plan his thirty-eighth numbered work. The compos tion received an admirable performance, which was to have been expected, and a more gracious hearing. Indeed, it delighted the audience, and round after round of applause followed the third movement, a scherzo in the Mendelssohn we which, however, in distinction and individuality scarcely reached the level of the second movem most charming and ingratiating intermesso. The quintet is a most worthy contribution to American music, and, better still, is distinctly worthy of performance regardless of its origin. Mr. Foote's suc es in both capacities was a matter of downright

The concert began with the Tschalkowsky quar dinand Laub, and concluded with a sexter by Brahms in G major, op. 36, in which the assistante violencelle. This last composition by its spe in the shade, but even at the end there remained a warm memory of the funereal slow movement of the opening quartet, which is most obviously an echo of the Russian Church ritual, Tschelkowsky having carried the suggestion to the extreme of an imitation of the chanted prayers in the part of the second violin.

VAN ROOT'S SONG RECITAL. A very handsome compliment was paid to de Heer

Anton Van Rooy yesterday afternoon by the audience that faced the worst the New-York elmate has to offer in order to be present at his song regial in Mendelssohn Hall. They were had somely repaid, however, in the noble and elevating exposition of German Lieder singing that was defered them-singing that in some respects touched the highest summits of this form of musical ar Heer Van Rooy's voice was in its most mag nificent state; it was a willing and obedient se vant in its expression of every shade of feeling and emotion to which the singer desired to give utterance, and through which he gave fresh and grateful disclosures of his remarkable musical gifts. The most noteworthy of his achievements was his beautiful singing of Beethoven's cycle of love songs, "An die Ferne Geliebte". which few arrists even of high gifts are able to penetrate to the heart. Of Brahms's "Feldetssamkeit" he caught the fervid and lofty spirit is a way that reproduced the essential elements of its greatness and it is one of the great songs of the world's heritage. The audience was full of appreciation for the song and the singing of it, and insisted upon its repetition. In many ways be markable, too, was his interpretation of Schubern "Sel mir Gegrüsst," in which he made it appear s something much higher and finer than the lan guorous and effeminate ditty that lesser artists find it. After Schumann's "Frihlingsnache" he was also called on to add another song not down on his list. There was nothing that he did that was not guided by deep musical feeling, and fine and true intelligence, and that did not reveal high qualities of finished vocal art. He reaped a rich harvest of grateful appreciation from his heavers

IAN MACLAREN'S LECTURES.

ource not only of immediate pleasure but of per manent benefit. As a man ian Maclaren is the earnest, noble, simple, and true, as a writer is possesses a singular power of fascination and can touch at the same instant the springs of laughter and tears; as a speaker he is clear, cogent, and eraceful, using his art so well that the listener graceful, using his art so well that the listener does not fully realize, until after the speech is ended, how naturally and how defuly it has been used. The lecture that he gave, at the Walderf-Astoria, last Friday night, defining and fitustrating the place of the Mintster in Scottish history and in Scottish life, was, within a brief compass, iscomparably the most lucid and effective statement that has been made of the character and the result of that famous conflict between arbitrary power and free thought which, is the sixteenth century, constituted Scotland not only a nation but a leader of nations. The fluent, locical thought, the playful humor, the gentle saure, and the facile style that marked this discourse are such qualities in & work of literature as would be possible only to d summate art and to a complete mastery of subject. The central point of the lecture is that the liberty of the Scottish people was gained and of ganized by the Minister, that it has been defended and preserved by the Minister, and that the people of Scotland recognize the Minister as its embession of Scotland recognize the Minister as its embession aposite, and its consequented champion. The reading from his various stories, supplementary to the address completely as stories, supplementary to the address, enabled the speaker to portray various environmenta and also various characteristics of the Minister, some of them humorous and some of them pathetic, and thus to diversify and vitalise them nathetic, and thus to diversify and vitalise an historic pageant with pictorial delineations of actual, contemporary life. A deeper value in the discourse was its exposition of humanity, and its unforced suggestion of those ideals of noblanes, patience, tolerance, charity, broad vision, and confident hope which are such helpful guides and skin practical conduct. In this as in his precise in practical conduct. In this, as in his precise lectures, Ian Maclaren touches his theme light, and passes easily from humor to pathos. He simake a long tour of the United States, and, for the send of our people, it is earnestly to be hoped the his words will everywhere be heard and head It is announced that he will take leave of Me York on Saturday afternoon, at Chickering Bal with an illustrated lecture on The Life and Char acter of Christ. This is a subject that he had studied all his life, and one, as it is easy to we derstand, that has enlisted in its service the destand.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

had to give place to heaters, less artistic in appearance but more heating in their effects.

Dr. W., for fifty years reason of day. They will open on April 3, continuing to three weeks, in a repertory of Shakesperist plays. For the first week "Othello" and "Rogand Juliet" will be presented; for the second well and for the third week, the play of the four well and for the third week, the play of the four well draws best. Mr. MacLean will be seen as Othel Romeo, Shylock and Brutus, Miss Tyler, as demona, Juliet and the two Portias, and Mr. Heford, as lago, Mercutlo, Gratiano and Mare Artony.

Rupert of Hentzau" will be presented at the Lyceum Theatre by the company headed by Jams N. Hackett on April 18. On the same evening to Lyceum company will play "Trelawny of Wells" in Boston, beginning its annual tour. At a meeting of the Metropolitan opera and

Real Estate Company, held yesterday, it was be cided to extend the lease of the Metropolitan Open for the Metropolitan Ope House to the Maurice Grau Opera Company for three years beyond the time of the present which is for one year more.

MR. VANDERBILT BETTER. Cornelius Vanderbilt had virtually recovered from